

Beacom's Big Durocs

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

40 BRED SOWS 40

at Hubbard, Neb. - Saturd'y, Feb. 14

Sale will be held on the farm 2½ miles from Hubbard, and 3½ miles from Jackson, in my large, new Hog House, where it will be warm, and with plenty of room to see the offering. You will find in my offering as fine a lot of Durocs as it has ever been your pleasure to see. They are all bred from popular strains, and have been so brought forward as to be in splendid condition to make a worthwhile contribution to Duroc improvement when they farrow in the spring.

Heading the herd is Giant Big Bone, the \$1,000.00 son of Big Bone Giant. He is a Jitter brother to the champion sow at the Missouri State Fair. He is a wonder for size, type and quality. I consider him one of the greatest boars of the breed. Grand Model 16th, a sire that has done his part in building up the herd to its present high standing, has been used in the breeding, and is the sire of most of the gilts. This good boar is by Grand Model 8th, dam by Col. Critic.

The gilts are a great lot, some weighing right at 400 pounds. This is a wonderful lot of gilts of the right type, and bred to a boar that is bound to make Duroc history. This is sufficient to give you an idea of the character of the sows I am to sell. The Catalogue will tell the rest. Send for one at once, and plan to attend the sale.

All trains will be met at Hubbard. Noon trains will be met at Jackson

J. P. BEACOM, Owner

COLS. J. R. THOMPSON and W. R. NEELEY
AUCTIONEERS

GOV.-GENERAL OF PHILIPPINES FOR FREEDOM

Declares It Not Right That Freedom Should Longer Be Withheld.

By FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON,
Governor-General of the Philippines.
(First Article.)



Gov. Gen. Harrison

My six years' experience as governor-general of the Philippine Islands have convinced me that the Filipino people are ready and fit to have their independence. I have recommended to Congress, as well as to the executive administration, that independence be granted.

As to the question of the stability of government, I wish to say to the American people upon my responsibility as the governor-general that in my opinion there exists today in the Philippine Islands a stable government, which I think should answer the requirements laid down by Presidents Grant and McKinley, and as I understand it, also by Mr. Root—namely, a government elected by the suffrage of the people, which is supported by the people, which is capable of maintaining order and of fulfilling its international obligations.

I am very glad to go on record as being entirely in sympathy with the aspirations of the Filipino nation for independence. I have recommended to Congress that in granting independence some provision be made similar to what is known as the Platt amendment in the treaty with Cuba, which restricts the ability of the new republic in borrowing of foreign governments and also permits the United States to interfere with the affairs of the new republic in case conditions of disorder should be found to prevail. Such recommendation does not come as an expression of the views of the Philippines; it is my own view of what would be desirable to secure a feeling of confidence and satisfaction on the part of all persons who have already invested money in the Philippines or who contemplate doing so in the near future.

But it is not right that independence should longer be delayed.

By temperament, by experience, by financial ability, in every way, the 11,000,000 Filipinos are entitled to be free from every government except of their own choice. They are intelligent enough to decide for themselves. I have found the native Filipino official to be honest, efficient and as capable of administering executive positions as any men I have met anywhere in the world.

These officials are today governing 1,000 municipalities and forty-two provinces, economically, efficiently and for the good of the entire people. They have a native congress, including many graduates of Yale, Princeton, Harvard and other American universities. Other members are graduates of Santo Tomas and other Philippine universities, and in education and ability they compare favorably with any I know.

The Philippines are away ahead of the United States in successful government ownership and operation of public utilities.

The government took hold of the steam railways and made them pay a profit of 1,000,000 pesos a year more than under private ownership.

It took hold of the highways, and we have 7,000 miles of the best macadamized roads in the world. The Manila city government is about to take over the street railways and the gas and electric plants, while the territorial government is arranging for ownership and control of the coal supply.

The movement for independence is a peaceful one. No territory was more loyal to Uncle Sam during the war. It offered an armed and equipped division to our government, gave it a submarine destroyer and oversubscribed Liberty loans and Red Cross funds.

Two million natives speak English fluently, and there are 700,000 English speaking children in the public schools.

I am more than willing to retire if the Filipinos can be granted what they deserve—a government like that of the United States.

A MISREPRESENTED RACE.

The Filipino people are a much misrepresented race. The frequent publication of pictures of semi-naked Mindanao Moros and Igorotes has caused a great many Americans to believe they are typical of the inhabitants of the Philippines. Such is far from the case, however. Of 11,000,000 inhabitants of the islands, 10,500,000 are a Christian, civilized people with a culture and refinement that will compare very favorably with that of other nations. The Filipino women are exceptionally modest. A street flirtation in Manila, so far as a Filipino woman is concerned, is something that is almost unknown, as any American that has visited Manila will testify.

SOME FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES

There Has Been Much Misrepresentation in America About People and Conditions.

By MAXIMO M. KALAW,
Secretary of the Philippine Mission.



Maximo M. Kalaw

A certain lady at the St. Louis Exposition saw at a ballroom a brown complexioned man in faultless evening dress and accosted him with the inquiry, "I suppose you are Japanese, sir?"

The man addressed replied, "No, madam."

"Then you must be Chinese," she said.

"No, I am not," he said.

"How's that?" asked the lady. "I thought they were all savages living in the woods."

"Well, I'll tell you how I came here," he said. "A month before I left the Philippines I was living in the woods, but the American Governor decided to catch as many wild men as possible, train them and send them over here. So here I am, just as you see." And the St. Louis lady actually believed him.

That is what you would call fancies about the Philippines. The fact is, however, that the 11,000,000 Filipinos and their ancestors have been civilized and Christians for 300 years; that the non-Christian population, according to the census of 1918, is only 500,000, and even these are not all uncivilized.

Another fancy is that not until the coming of the Americans were school buildings seen in the islands, roads built, or substantial houses erected. Do you know that for hundreds of years the Filipinos have had colleges and schools and that the University of Santo Tomas is only twenty-five years older than Harvard? That as early as 1804, out of a population of 4,000,000 people, there were 841 schools for boys and 833 for girls? That in 1892, eight years before the coming of the Americans, there were 2,137 schools?

"To grant self-government to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some local chief." Thus spoke a former President of the United

States during the Filipino-American war. Exaggeration could be an excuse at a time when the dignity of the American people demanded the extinction of Filipino opposition, but do you know that the Philippine Republic, before the American occupation of the islands, had the approval of prominent Americans who were on the spot—like John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, who compared it favorably with the Japanese government? That Admiral Dewey considered the Filipinos better fitted for self-government than the Cubans? That they had drafted a constitution at Malolos which elicited the approval of distinguished Republicans like the late Senator George F. Hoar? That before the coming of the Americans they had produced national heroes like the martyred Jose Rizal, pronounced by a Republican congressman, Representative Cooper, as the noblest victim that has ever fallen into the clutches of tyranny?

And do you know that the Filipinos have not had for hundreds of years any caste system, blood distinction, or royal families, and that, unlike their oriental sisters, they are the only Christian people in the Orient?

People have pictured an ignorant mass of Filipinos, illiterate, poor, living a life of servitude for a few wealthy land owners and foreigners, with no houses or farms or property of their own. Do you know that 70 per cent. of the people above ten years of age can read and write and that this percentage of literacy is almost as high as some of the states of the Union? That it is higher than in any country of South America, higher than the literacy of the Spanish people, and unquestionably above that of any of the new countries recognized in Europe? Do you know that there are a million and a half farms in the Philippines and that 96 per cent. of these farms are owned by Filipinos. In other words, that out of the 11,000,000 Christian Filipinos, 8,000,000 of them at least live on their own farms, with houses of their own, independent of any absentee landlord or foreign master? That 91 per cent. of the urban property consisting of houses and lands is owned by the natives of the Philippines, and only 9 per cent. is in the hands of foreigners? Yet these are facts cabled by Acting Governor Charles E. Keenett Yester to the War Department from the recent census estimates.

Having solemnly promised the Filipinos their independence and having gone before the world as the champion of self-determination, the Filipino people cannot understand how America can consistently refuse to make good these promises.

CLIMATE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine Islands have a mild tropical climate. The nights are cool and sunstrokes are unknown. The temperature record for the past thirty years shows an average of 80 degrees.

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Winter Pruning Good Practice

An old and accepted theory in years gone by was that dormant pruning of fruit trees should be done only in spring just before growth starts. The general impression was that winter pruning followed by freezing and drying out of the wounds was injurious to the trees. Slight injury probably does result, but the Nebraska College of Agriculture says danger can be avoided by the painting of wounds more than an inch in diameter with white lead and linseed oil. This saves the wound from drying out and keeps out moisture and disease. There is no good reason why pruning should not be done during the winter. In fact for the average orchard owner in Nebraska that is the best time. In spring, when other work is crowding, the orchard is apt to be forgotten. Because no two trees are alike no definite and specific pruning rules can be laid down. It is considered proper to keep tree tops reasonably open in order to allow penetration of sunlight. Dead and badly diseased limbs had better be removed, as well as water sprouts and other limbs which are crowding into the center of the trees. Pruning smoothly, close up and parallel to the main branch, facilitates healing.

Nebraska Farmers Push Ahead

It is estimated that 5,000 men and women, representing the great agricultural interests of Nebraska, attended Organized Agriculture, or the annual meetings of the various organizations of breeders, farmers, and farm women, at Lincoln, January 19 to 24. One of the important meetings of the week was that of the Nebraska State Farm Bureau Association, representing forty-nine county farm bureaus. The State association voted to become an active member of the American Farm Bureau Federation, thus giving its financial and moral support to the national

movement for the organization of farmers in the defense of their rights. President J. R. Howard of the National Federation outlined plans which are being developed on a huge scale for bettering the agricultural interests of the country. The Farm Bureau movement is decidedly a farmers' movement, none but actual farmers being allowed a membership. The Nebraska Dairy-men's association amended its constitution so that none but milk producers may be a member. Several of the organizations passed resolutions condemning extravagance in the purchase of luxuries.

Growing Beef On The Farm

United States department of agriculture farmers' bulletin 1073, "Growing Beef on the Farm," gives the following as some of the most essential items in growing beef on the farm: Plenty of pasture and feed. The right kind of cows—those that will produce good calves regularly. A good, purebred registered bull—one that will sire good calves persistently. A large calf crop. This means that all cows shall drop calves and that the calves will be properly cared for at birth. Proper care of the breeding herd and the calves. Selection of good heifer calves to replace old or inferior cows. Prevention of disease among the breeding herd and the younger stock. Shelter sufficient to protect the cattle from both severe and extremely hot weather. A practical knowledge of fattening cattle for the market. Marketing to advantage. Ask the College of Agriculture for this bulletin.

FOR SALE

Some good Marquis Seed Wheat.
T. H. SULLIVAN,
Jackson, Nebraska.

THE HERALD FOR NEWS